

(63 [Vic. No.9] & 64 VICT. c. 12)

RE-CONSTITUTION: (DIS-)QUALIFICATION (ONE)

**REFORMATION PROJECT
(2019)**

ALLEGIANCE

Ideology, criminality, party-politicality, religion, greed, stupidity, insanity are the masters of many little men. Allegiance to the Crown suffers when these diseases go about freely in the Parliaments. Republicans and those who “believe in a role for the rule of law” have played out their ideo-criminal games of defeating the Rule of Law for decades and yet they persist in the Parliaments despite being interested to “radically transform” (sabotage, subvert, infiltrate, pervert).

NOTE: The first mention of the political party is to be found in **ELECTORAL ACT, 1918**. “Dreyfus duplicity syndrome” consists in the delusion that the party-political and/or criminal duopoly

(63 & 64 VICT. c.12)
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT
PART III-THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[35] Qualifications of members

(ii) *He must be a subject of the Queen* [in the Perpetuity of the Monarchy of the United Kingdom], either natural-born or for at least five years naturalized under a law of the United Kingdom, or of a Colony which has become or becomes a State, or of the Commonwealth, or of a State.

Regarding the recent (2017-2018) Disqualifications or “[forced] resignations” of members/senators of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth, given that New Zealand is to be a State of the Commonwealth *from Establishment* in “6. Definitions”, and given that the Commonwealth and New Zealand, Canada and the United Kingdom are united under the same Crown it is evident that these “[forced] resignations” have been about something else entirely. Britain and Canada and New Zealand have been effectively named (by those in the Parliaments) as *Foreign States*. Admittedly, this rabble did stop short of publically Denouncing the Crown, but their actions indict them in the very terms of the Code that they have evidently repealed. With the application of this “*political cleansing*” technique, – by the forced resignation of one member whose Mother was a British National and who was otherwise not in a position to obtain a British passport, by the forced resignation of others who had lived in Australia since childhood and had arrived here with their New Zealand or Canadian born parents ... – seems to suggest that hubris and its attendant insanity and the fear of being stopped in their revolutionary track is driving the process.

(63 & 64 VICT. c. 12)
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT
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It is not the same matter for a former- and/or dual-citizen of China or India or America or *Poland* (or by proxi) to sit in the Parliaments of the Commonwealth: such people have never been *Subjects of the Crown*. Or a Jew, for that matter, who is *never the subject of any Goyim* (“sub-human”) Crown – *and* the State of Israel’s *Law of Return* forbids that any Jew, who is always potential future citizen of Israel, cannot be considered to have renounced all and any “*allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a foreign power* [e.g., the State of Israel], *or is* [or may at any time be, by the Israeli *Law of Return*] *a subject or a citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of a foreign power* [e.g., the State of Israel].

These are very serious matters. On the ostensible grounds of reducing “foreign influence” in the Parliaments, sitting members and senators have been effectively *forced to resign from Office* – while *allowing* the continued sitting of other members and senators who have never been Subjects of the Crown, who have *foreign origins and/or dual-citizenships*, or belong to a “race” of people who are potentially and at any time the “*subjects or citizens entitled to the rights or privileges of subjects or citizens of a foreign power*”(sic.).

Regarding the matter of the growth of certain populations of “races” (of foreign persons and/or persons of particular “*race-ideologies*” which may be *foreign-to* the Constitution and Laws) in the Commonwealth who, probably through no fault of their own as it is the Responsibility of the Governor-General and the Governors and the Parliaments of the Commonwealth to Promulgate the Laws, *do not know the Laws of the Commonwealth*, even though they may be *Sworn to Allegiance* and to Renunciation of former Allegiances on becoming “citizens” ...

(63 & 64 VICT. c. 12)
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT
PART III-THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

25. Provision as to races disqualified from voting

For the purposes of the last section, if by the law of any State all persons of any race are disqualified from voting at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State, then, in reckoning the number of the people of the State or of the Commonwealth, persons of that race resident in that State not be counted.

This provision may seem to some to be a contentious “racist” law, which it is. While it has been construed and exercised in a manner which has been “*racially discriminatory*” and has a tendency toward “*racial discrimination*”, it is also an instrument for the Preservation of the Constitutional Order and it is therefore a *Defence of the Commonwealth*: if the numbers of a given “*race*” in any State or Territory of the Commonwealth tend toward overwhelming the Vote of the population of Loyal Subjects of the Crown at Election in favour of Candidates who are antithetical to the Laws and Constitution and threaten to under-mine or over-throw the Legitimate Rule of Law and the Constitution of the Commonwealth, then to disqualify the people of that “*race*” whose Vote would tend to threaten the established order would be to Protect the States of the Commonwealth from *foreign invasion* and/or *criminal influx*.

Obviously, this should not occur in the first place, as the Qualifications and Oaths of Allegiance of members and senators of the Parliaments *should be binding and are required by Law to be True*, but this does not happen in a revolution or a war (whether *declared* or not, whether *conventional* or not) against a given State: the Enemies of the State do not care about swearing falsely to an Oath of Allegiance because their ideology encourages them to attempt all means to subvert and defeat their enemy and/or to achieve their criminal aims. Apart from which, if some one who does not care to understand the Laws, or does not even know them, or is interested to defeat them –

... and as “voting for someone at elections” usually now comes down to “*media saturation*” or “*persona selection*” or “*party-political loyalties*” or “*interested proclivities*” or “*ethnico-moral identification*” or “*gregarious conformism*” or “*compulsion to vote*” or “*lack of known alternative*” or “*bribery seduction*” or “*aleatory giddiness*” or to do with *anything but* electing candidates for Office who know the law and are Loyal Subjects of the Crown –

To determine the appropriate fitness or qualification of a member or senator to sit in the Parliaments of the Commonwealth, or what would constitute a worthy Subject of the Crown (Monarchy, Sovereign, Constituted Rule of Law), it is necessary to reckon that person's knowledge of the Law of the Land and their willingness to be Subject and Obedient and Adherent and Loyal to it, for *this* is what they *must lawfully and bindingly swear to be*.

For example, if they were found to be revolutionaries intent on deposing the Monarchy and/or of unlawfully perverting the Laws and the Constitution of the Commonwealth ... by unlawfully rallying to deprecate the Constituted Rights of the Monarchy or the Constituted Rights and Responsibilities of the Persons of the Commonwealth or some other such foreign aberration ... *THAT* would be sufficient cause for their immediate Disqualification and arrest.

(63 & 64 VICT. c. 12)
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT
An Act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia

[Preamble]

WHEREAS the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God, have agreed to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the Constitution hereby established:

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the admission into the Commonwealth of other Australasian Colonies and possessions of the Queen:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: —

1. This Act may be cited as the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act.

CHAPTER I
THE PARLIAMENT
PART I-GENERAL

Legislative Power

The legislative power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the **Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives**, and which is herein-after called "The Parliament," or "The Parliament of the Commonwealth."

3. Proclamation of Commonwealth

It shall be lawful for the Queen, with the advice of the Privy Council, to declare by proclamation that, on and after a day therein appointed [9 July 1900] not being later than one year after the passing of this Act [9 July 1900], the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, and also, if Her Majesty is satisfied that the people of Western Australia have agreed thereto, of Western Australia, shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia. But the Queen may, at any time after the proclamation, appoint a Governor-General for the Commonwealth.]

Governor-General

A Governor-General appointed by the Queen shall be Her Majesty's representative in the Commonwealth, and shall have and may exercise in the Commonwealth during the Queen's pleasure, but subject to this Constitution, such powers and functions of the Queen as her Majesty may be pleased to assign to him.

(63 & 64 VICT. c. 12)
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT
CHAPTER I
THE PARLIAMENT
PART II-THE SENATE

7. The Senate

The Senate shall be composed of senators for each State, directly chosen by the people of the State ...

16. Qualifications of senator

The qualifications of a senator shall be the same as those of a member of the House of Representatives.

PART III-THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Qualifications of members

(ii) He must be a subject of the Queen, either natural-born or for at least five years naturalized under a law of the United Kingdom, or of a Colony which has become or becomes a State, or of the Commonwealth, or of a State.

28. Duration of House of Representatives

Every House of Representatives shall continue for three years from the first meeting of the House, and no longer, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General.

This (above) is the Lawful and Constitutional [(63 & 64 VICT. c. 12)] form of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth. It suffices to identify the lawful hierarchy of State of the Commonwealth in order of descending powers – the Monarch and Crown, [the Governor-General,] and their deputies. Those in the Senates and the Houses of Representatives have no executive powers.

Regarding the recent anti-Constitutional increase in the term of “government” of the unconstitutional Parliament of the illegitimately constituted legislature of the colony-State of Queensland, from three years to four years: a “referendum” held by a colony-State “government” to arrive at a desired result does not legitimise or legitimate an unlawful alteration to the Constitutional term of a legitimate parliament. To this extent, the illegitimate Parliament and the Governor of the State of Queensland, the Governor-General of the Commonwealth and the Parliament of the Commonwealth must move to terminate this unlawful and unconstitutional increase in the “electoral” term. Or is the maintenance of the Constitution and the execution of the Laws of the Commonwealth now a matter of happenstance? Perhaps the Law of the Commonwealth would better be described as a “*trickle-down*” or “*lucky-dip*” anarchy?

(63 Vic. No.9)
THE CRIMINAL CODE, 1899

92. Abuse of Office

Any person who, being employed in the Public Service, does or directs to be done, in abuse of the authority of his office, any arbitrary act prejudicial to the rights of another

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

If the act is done or directed to be done for purposes of gain, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

200. Refusal by Public Officer to Perform Duty

Any person who, being employed in the Public Service, or as an officer of any court or tribunal, perversely and without lawful excuse omits or refuses to do any act which it is his duty to do by virtue of his employment is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years, and to be fined at the discretion of the Court.

(63 & 64 VICT. c. 12)
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT (9 July, 1900)
An Act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia

4. Commencement of Act

The Commonwealth shall be established [9 July, 1900], and the Constitution of the Commonwealth [(63 [Vic. No.9] & 64 VICT. c. 12)] shall take effect, on and after the day so appointed [9 July, 1900]. But the Parliaments of the several colonies may at any time after the passing of this Act make any such laws, to come into operation on the day so appointed, as they might have made if the Constitution had taken effect at the passing of this Act [9 July, 1900].

CHAPTER V-THE STATES

106. Saving of Constitutions.

The Constitution of each State of the Commonwealth shall, **subject to this Constitution [(63 [Vic. No.9] & 64 VICT. c. 12)]**, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth [9 July, 1900], or as at the admission or establishment of the state, as the case may be, until altered in accordance with the Constitution of the State.

107. Saving of Power of State Parliaments.

Every power of the Parliament of a Colony which has become or becomes a State, shall, unless it is by this Constitution exclusively vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth or withdrawn from the Parliament of the State, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth [9 July, 1900], or as at the admission or establishment of the State, as the case may be.

108. Saving of State laws.

Every law in force in a Colony which has become or becomes a State, and relating to any matter within the powers of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, shall, subject to this Constitution (63 [Vic. No.9] & 64 VICT. c. 12), continue in force in the State; and, until provision is made in that behalf by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, the Parliament of the State shall have such powers of alteration and of repeal in respect of any such law as the Parliament of the Colony had until the Colony became a State.

109. Inconsistency of laws.

When a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth [63 [Vic. No.9] & 64 VICT. c. 12)], the latter shall prevail, and the former shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be invalid.

It is essential to keep in mind that these Principle Constitutional Acts (63 Vic. No.9 and 63 & 64 VICT.) are Statutory, which is to say that *they are LAW, they are not* "rough guides lines" or mere suggestions for the arbitrary acceptance or dismissal or modification or elimination thereof by ideologues or criminals or people whose interests would be better suited if the Laws of the Commonwealth were *radically transformed* or completely otherwise.

As we have now established what the Constitution of the Commonwealth is and of what it consists – THE CRIMINAL CODE ACT, 1899 (63 Vic. No.9) AND COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT

(63 & 64 VICT. c. 12) – it appears completely reasonable to submit that, as CHAPTER VIII–ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION, 128. *Mode of altering the Constitution* governs the lawful process of and means by which changes to the Constitution may be made, that the same process should always apply to changes to THE CRIMINAL CODE [ACT], 1899 (63 Vic. No.9). *Because both Acts are the Constitution of the Commonwealth, the same Statutory Law must apply to changes to both Acts and any of their respective Statutes* and subsequent constitutional matters of Law (e.g., alterations to *Judicial Act 1903* and *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*) – affecting changes to the Constitution affects the entire operation and application of laws in the Commonwealth and as amendments to the Civil and Criminal Law affect the Persons of the Commonwealth, amendments must be subject to the same Public Scrutiny and Educated Public Determination as are changes to Constitutional matters of State.

This would not be to suggest anything novel or new, the text of the Constitution (63 & 64 VICT. c. 12) implies, to anyone who has actually or closely read it, that this is what was intended from its Establishment (9 July 1900). *Exclusive Power to make laws* does not mean absolute authority, but simply that *only the legitimate Parliaments are empowered to make laws and only to the extent of such laws being consistent- and in conformity-with and in subjection- and obedience-to* (63 & 64 VICT. c. 12) and only for the *Peace, Order and Good Governance of the Commonwealth* –

(63 & 64 VICT. c. 12)
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT
PART V–POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT

52. *Exclusive powers of the Parliament*

The Parliament shall, *subject to this Constitution* (63 [Vic. No.9] & 64 VICT. c. 12), *have exclusive power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth* with respect to –

(i) The seat of government of the Commonwealth, and all places acquired by the Commonwealth for public purposes:

(ii) Matters relating to any department of the public service the control of which is *by this Constitution* [(63 & 64 VICT. c. 12)] transferred to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth:

(iii) *Other matters* declared by this Constitution [63 & 64 VICT. c. 12] to be within the exclusive power of the Parliament.

Is the Criminal Law to be made to be so vague as to put it in the service of Criminals ? Is the Criminal Code and Constitutional Law Enacted so as be *correctly* interpreted and *administered*, or is it Enacted *ad hoc* to suit the taste of the foreign influence or interested convenience of the day ? Are the Statutes of the Crown made to be arbitrarily administered and subject to the capricious and interested and/or mercenary interpretations of *lawyers* ? If such were the case, why would any laws be enacted at all ? It is no assumption that Statutes are precisely worded with a particular aim in mind which means that there is a correct interpretation which means that *no interested interpretation is superior to the correct one*.

(63 Vic. No.9)
THE CRIMINAL CODE, 1899

6. Civil remedies

When by the Code any act is declared to be lawful, no action can be brought in respect thereof.

CHAPTER VII-SEDITION

45. Innocent Intentions

It is lawful for any person

(a) to endeavour in good faith to show that the Sovereign has been mistaken in any of Her counsels; or

(b) to point out in good faith errors or defects in the government or Constitution of the United Kingdom or of Queensland [the Commonwealth] as by law established [(63 [Vic. No.9] & 64 VICT. c. 12)], or in legislation, or in the administration of justice, with a view to the reformation of such errors or defects; or

(c) to excite in good faith Her Majesty's subjects to attempt to procure by lawful means the alteration of any matter in the State as by law established; or

(d) to point out in good faith in order to their removal any matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce feelings of ill will and enmity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

(63 & 64 VICT. c. 12)
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT
PART V-POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT.

51. Legislative powers of the Parliament.

The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth ...

52. Exclusive powers of the Parliament.

The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have exclusive power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to –

(ii) Matters relating to any department of the public service the control of which is by this Constitution transferred to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth:

(iii) Other matters declared by this Constitution to be within the exclusive power of the Parliament.

(63 Vic. No.9)
THE CRIMINAL CODE ACT, 1899

6. Civil remedies

When by the Code any act is declared to be lawful, no action can be brought in respect thereof.

Regarding the above, “(63 Vic. No.9) 45. *Innocent Intentions*” and “(63 & 64 VICT.) 51. *Legislative powers of the Parliament*” and “(63 & 64 VICT.) 52. *Exclusive powers of the Parliament*” –

Implicit to and in the Constitutionally Pivotal Statute 45. *Innocent Intentions* is the principle presumption that there is such a thing as Truth and that there is such a thing as falsehood: it is possible to be mistaken in the notions to which one subscribes, just as it is possible to have a mistaken idea corrected by reasonable persuasion as that pertains to matters of fact and law, but not in terms of “opinion” or “debate” which have nothing to do with Truth, except by way of some *lucky accident of correspondence* between stupid opinion and *blunt and brutal fact*.

Exclusive of sophistry, the Constitutional Law is the Principle of Truth, the basis of Reasonability, to which all matters pertaining to the Law of the Commonwealth can be always be returned. And this, we submit, is the meaning of the notion behind “Appeals to Her Majesty in Council”: matters arising in the Parliaments on questions of the Lawfulness of a given action or proposal must have access to the Crown – *the Sovereign and Constitutional Rule of Law* – in order that a determination can be made from the text of the Law regarding the lawfulness or otherwise of the specific action or proposal. It goes without saying that this is not a matter of interestedly and sophistically determining whether a given loop-hole can be “*not unlawfully exploited*”.

Now, it is possible that certain of the Statutes contained in THE CRIMINAL CODE, 1899 (63 Vic. No.9) or of COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT (63 & 64 VICT.) may be thought by some to be wrong or mistaken, or that the Administration of Justice in particular areas is Cruel and Unreasonable and Unjust; it is the lawful prerogative of all of the Persons of the Commonwealth to be able to know the truth about any matters affecting their lives, livelihoods and health and liberties and it is the inalienable Political Right of the Persons of the Commonwealth to be able to indicate these Truths or facts to other Persons of the Commonwealth and to expose matters of truth and to seek by lawful means the alteration of any matters which they reasonably consider to be false or wrong or which they reasonably consider could be better than they are, for instance.

By the terms of THE CRIMINAL CODE, 1899 (63 Vic. No.9), particularly CHAPTER VII-SEDITION, and CHAPTER XXXV-DEFAMATION, there is a fine line between saying what it is allowable and lawful to say and saying what it is not allowable and unlawful to say, and what particular manner it is allowable and lawful or is not allowable and unlawful and about whom, and under what circumstances to say it in. Generally, though, if a matter is *true* and it is *in the public interest* and the statements are made *In Good Faith* and *without malicious intent* (but *strictly between the flags*, so to speak) the matter of the saying will be lawful and the saying of the matter will not constitute a prosecutable offence.

Thus, the production by the Parliaments of any “law” which brings the Sovereign (Sovereign Rule of Law, Constitution, administration of justice ...) into contempt, e.g., in abrogation of inalienable rights, has a tendency to raise and/or raises discontent or disaffection and has the effect of promoting feelings of ill will and enmity between the various Persons of the Commonwealth *is not a “law” made for the “peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth”* and/or with that legally binding obligation in mind, *does not have such effect as to be conducive of peace, order and good governance of the Commonwealth.*

This is not necessarily to say that laws which have detrimental and divisive effects are *sedition* (this is the traditional role of the media mogul) so much as it is to say that *bad law making*, as it fails to take into account the Reports of the Public service and does not take into account the effects on Public Morale and the Security of the Commonwealth that it may or does or will have, makes it inconsistent with or contrary to the Constitution of the Commonwealth (63 & 64 VICT.) : for instance, to produce laws which have such effects and then to super-impose *extra* laws to quell such unrest and ill-will and discontent is more the product of a barbaric tyranny than it is of the legitimate law making role of the Parliaments and the Constitution of the Commonwealth (63 [Vic.No.9] & 64 VICT. c.12).

And to the degree that any laws passed by the Parliaments of the Commonwealth have such detrimental effects is the extent to which they are regressive, stupidly authoritarian, Unlawful and Unconstitutional.

Having said that, however, there are matters about which one is obligated by law to speak, matters about which it is a crime not to speak and bring to the attention of the relevant authorities. And if relevant authorities do not care to listen and do not act upon the information that the speaker has provided them with, then the speaker is obligated to use other means to make their Truth heard with a view to rectifying the wrong that they reasonably surmise has been or is being perpetrated. For example –

(63 Vic. No.9)
THE CRIMINAL CODE, 1899

10. Accessories after the Fact

A person who receives or assists another who is, to his knowledge, guilty of an offence, in order to enable him to escape punishment, is said to become an accessory after the fact to the offence....

**PART II-OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER
CHAPTER VI-TREASON AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST
THE SOVEREIGN'S PERSON AND AUTHORITY**

38. Concealment of Treason

Any person who –

(1) Becomes an accessory after the fact to treason; or

(2) Knowing that any person intends to commit treason, does not give information thereof with all reasonable despatch to a justice or use other reasonable endeavours to prevent the commission of the crime;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.

CHAPTER XXVIII-HOMICIDE: SUICIDE: CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH

307. Accessory after the Fact to Murder

Any person who becomes an accessory after the fact to murder *is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.*

And so, to be acknowledged of the intention or conspiracy to commit a crime or of the commission of a crime, one becomes a guilty accomplice to that crime if one does not report it in order to allow for the perpetrator of the crime to escape prosecution, or if not reporting it has the effect of enabling the perpetration of that act to go unnoticed and/or of allowing the perpetrators of that act to escape prosecution. To the extent of the seriousness of the offence, the Person who does not report, in due time and with reasonable effort, the crime and/or the criminal(s) who perpetrated it to the appropriate authorities is guilty to the extent of being liable to prosecution and punishment to the same extent as if they had committed the crime themselves.

(63 & 64 VICT.)
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT
CHAPTER I
THE PARLIAMENT
PART I-GENERAL

Governor-General

*A Governor-General appointed by the Queen shall be Her Majesty's representative in the Commonwealth, and shall have and may exercise in the Commonwealth during the Queen's pleasure, but **subject to this Constitution**, [63 & 64 VICT.] such powers and functions of the Queen as her Majesty may be pleased to assign to him.*

Provisions relating to Governor-General

The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being, or such person as the Queen may appoint to administer the Government of the Commonwealth ...

CHAPTER II
THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

61. Executive power

The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen and is exercisable by the Governor-General as the Queen's representative, extends to the execution and maintenance of this Constitution, and of the laws of the Commonwealth [(63 Vic. No.9)].

PART V-POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT

51. Legislative powers of the Parliament

*The Parliament shall, **subject to this Constitution** [63 & 64 VICT.], have power to **make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth** with respect to :- ...*

*(vi) The naval and military defence of the Commonwealth and of the several States, and **the control of the forces to execute and maintain the laws of the Commonwealth.***

*(xxiv) The **service and execution throughout the Commonwealth of the civil and criminal process and the judgments of the courts of the States:***

*(xxv) The **recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the laws, the public Acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of the States:***

*(xxviii) The **influx of criminals ...***

As it is not in the interests of the criminal element to aid in the detection of their crimes and their being prosecuted for their offences, and as it is the Constitutional Duty of the Governor-General to “*administer the Government of the Commonwealth ...*” and the “*execution and maintenance of this Constitution [(63 & 64 VICT. c. 12)], and of the laws of the Commonwealth [(63 Vic. No. 9)]*”, and as it is the Constitutional Duty of the Parliament of the Commonwealth to “*make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to :- ... (xxv) The recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the laws, the public Acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of the States*”,

How does it come about that so few Persons of the Commonwealth appear to recognise, do not mention, will not talk about the Principle Founding, Sovereignising, Constitutional Act of the Commonwealth – “THE CRIMINAL CODE ACT, 1899 (63 Vic. No. 9), An Act to Establish a Code of Criminal Law” & “THE CRIMINAL CODE, 1899 (63 Vic. No. 9), [Act to Declare, Consolidate, Amend and Establish the Criminal Law in QUEENSLAND]”?

And why is it that so many Persons of the Commonwealth do not appear to be aware of or cognizant of the fact that THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH is more than this one paltry ACT (63 & 64 VICT. c. 12) ?

And why would it be that the Persons of the Commonwealth (including Queen's Councils, Officers of the Commonwealth Department of Public Prosecutions, Solicitors, Lawyers, Legal Aid Lawyers, Federal Police, State Police, the general public, the Public Broadcaster and the rest of the mogul's media ...) are so oblivious to the Constitution of the Commonwealth in its Demonstrably Real Form?

And in order that Persons of the Commonwealth should know what it is lawful to do and what it is not lawful to do, they must know what is a duty or an omission or a crime or an offence and what is a Right and what is a Duty or a Responsibility and what is an Obligation of a Loyal Subject of the Crown. Is it not an Abuse of Office or a Dereliction of Duty to not institute such facilities of learning in the legitimate Systems of the Public Education?

(63 Vic. No.9)
THE CRIMINAL CODE, 1899
CHAPTER XIII-CORRUPTION AND ABUSE OF OFFICE

92. Abuse of Office

Any person who, being employed in the Public Service, does or directs to be done, in abuse of the authority of his office, any arbitrary act prejudicial to the rights of another

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

If the act is done or directed to be done for purposes of gain, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

And would it not be absurd if temporary or permanent immigrants to the Commonwealth were not required to know the Laws of the Land before they were granted Visas and/or were required to renounce their former nationalities and entitlements and allegiances to their former countries of citizenship?

And would it not be wise to have the Persons of the Commonwealth also undergo the same kind of Law Education and thus entitlement to the rights and privileges and obligations of a Subject of the Crown of the Commonwealth of Australasia?

How could this not be in the interests of the Parliament of the Commonwealth whose Obligations include the prevention of the *influx of criminals* (presumably) into the Commonwealth and its law-abiding societies and Offices of the Public Service and State?

And would it not serve the interests of Justice in the Commonwealth for the Law to be clear, not difficult of understanding, not obtuse, to the point and not packed with meaningless distractions and pointless diversions? That THE CRIMINAL CODE, 1899 is one of the clearest and least likely to confuse Systems of Law and that it is the Principle Founding Constitutive Act in the Commonwealth, why is it so little acknowledged and applied?

And would not the Parliaments and the Persons of the Commonwealth benefit from it to know that: the legitimate Acts of the Parliament (those which are in full compliance with the Constitution of the Commonwealth) are the *Laws of the Commonwealth* which are Enacted as Defences of the Monarch, the Crown, the *Sovereign Constituted Rule of Law*; and that the legitimately Constituted form of Govern-ment are defences of the Commonwealth against treason, revolution, sabotage, mutiny, criminal influx or foreign incursion which may threaten to Damage or over-run the Commonwealth and its legitimate Monarch and Enacted Monarchic Rights of Ascendency and Entailment of the associated properties (*British Property, Property of the Monarch, Property of the Crown*)?

Matters which are productive of "*ill will and enmity*" between the Persons of the Commonwealth are not matters which are conducive to the "*peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth*". The production of "*ill will and enmity*" between the Persons of the Commonwealth is an effect of *Sedition*. To this extent, the Laws and Acts of the Parliaments must be in conformity to and with the Principles of the Constitution (63 & 64 VICT. c. 12) and with *making "laws for the peace, order and good government"* of the Commonwealth and its States and Territories. The making of laws which are and/or are liable to be productive of *ill will and enmity* are laws which are *inconsistent-with* and/or *foreign-to* the Principles and Statutes of the Constitutional Laws of the Commonwealth and the States and Territories thereof.

"Laws" which abrogate Constitutional Rights, ignore Constitutional Statute Law, "laws" which disregard the Principles of the Constituted Rule of Law of the Commonwealth, "laws" which blatantly and unlawfully contradict and/or exploit possible Constitutional ambiguities for the purpose of interested gain ... ARE NOT VALID LAWS in the Commonwealth.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth (63 & 64 VICT. c. 12) is the *Principle* of the "*peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth*" and as such is the *Principle of Truth as by law, in legislation and in the administration of justice established (1 January 1901)*. The Constitution of the Commonwealth (63 & 64 VICT. c. 12), the Crown, is the Primary and Ultimate Principle and Determination and Standard of Truth and Justice in the Commonwealth – *which is no mere interested or convenient interpretation of itself*.

As for the question of the Protection of the originally Assented-to Documentary texts of the Acts ... Apart from the Treason Statutes in THE CRIMINAL CODE, 1899 (63 Vic.No.9), which largely refer to the Monarch and Legitimate Government form and serve to prohibit actions against the Legitimately Established (1 January 1901, 9 July 1900) Order, and to some degree matters dealt with in and definitions referring to the following, there is no exact crime in the Statutes which describes the act of concealing or destroying the Constitutional Acts of the Commonwealth –

(63 Vic. No.9)
THE CRIMINAL CODE, 1899

CHAPTER XXXVII-OFFENCES ANALOGOUS TO STEALING

399. Concealing Registers

Any person who, with intent to defraud, conceals or takes from its place of deposit any register which is authorised or required by law to be kept for authenticating or recording the title to any property, or for recording births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials, or a copy of any part of any such register which is required by law to be sent to any public officer, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years.

400. Concealing Wills

Any person who, with intent to defraud, conceals any testamentary instrument, whether the testator is living or dead, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years.

401. Concealing Deeds

Any person who, with intent to defraud, conceals the whole or part of any document which is evidence of title to any land or estate in land is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

DIVISION II-INJURIES TO PROPERTY
CHAPTER XLV-DEFINITIONS

458. Unlawful Acts

An act which causes injury to the property of another, and which is done without his consent, is unlawful unless it is authorized or justified or excused by law.

It is immaterial that the person who does the injury is in possession of the property injured, or has a partial interest in it.

A person is not criminally responsible for any injury caused to property by the use of such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose of defending or protecting himself, or any other person, or any property, from injury which he believes, on reasonable grounds, to be imminent.

459. Acts done with Intent to Defraud

When an act which causes injury to property, and which would be otherwise lawful, is done with intent to defraud any person, it is unlawful.

When an act which causes injury to property is done with intent to defraud any person, it is immaterial that the property in question is the property of the offender himself.

460. Damage

The term "**damage**" used in relation to a document, or to a writing or inscription, includes obliterating and rendering illegible, either in whole or in part.

(63 Vic. No.9)
THE CRIMINAL CODE, 1899
DIVISION III-FORGERY AND LIKE OFFENCES. PERSONATION
CHAPTER XLVIII-FORGERY IN GENERAL: DEFINITIONS
PUNISHMENT IN SPECIAL CASES

I. Public Seals, etc.

If the thing forged-

(a) Purports to be, or is intended by the offender to be understood to be or to be used as, the great seal of the United Kingdom or of Queensland, or Her Majesty's privy seal, or any privy signet of Her Majesty, or Her Majesty's royal sign manual, or the seal of the Governor, or any public seal lawfully appointed to be used for authenticating an act of State in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions; or

(b) Is a document having on it or affixed to it any such seal, signet, or sign manual, or anything which purports to be, or is intended by the offender to be understood to be, any such seal, signet, or sign manual;

the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.

III. Documents relating to Revenue and Acts of State, etc.

If the thing forged purports to be, or is intended by the offender to be understood to be or to be used as, any of the things following, that is to say, -

(a) The signature of the Governor, or of a member of the Executive Council, or of any of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State or Under Secretaries of State, upon any grant, commission, warrant, or order;

(b) A seal or stamp used for the purposes of the public revenue in Queensland or of any other part of Her Majesty's dominions or in any foreign State;

(c) A document relating to the obtaining or receiving of any money payable on account of the public service of Queensland or any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, or any other property of Her Majesty in any part of Her dominions, or a power of attorney or other authority to execute any such document;

the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years, with or without solitary confinement.

IV. Court Seals, Records, Process, Evidence, etc.

If the thing forged purports to be, or is intended by the offender to be understood to be or to be used as, any of the things following, that is to say, - ...

(h) An instrument, whether written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, which is made evidence by any Statute in force in Queensland;

(i) A document which a justice is required or authorised by law to make, attest, or issue, and purporting to be made, attested, or issued, by a justice; ...

(u) Any mark which under the authority of any Statute is impressed upon or otherwise attached to or connected with any article for the purpose of denoting the quality of the article or the fact that it has been examined or approved by or under the authority of some public body or public officer; ...

the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years, with or without solitary confinement.

489. Uttering False Documents and Counterfeit Seals

Any person who knowingly and fraudulently utters a false document or writing, or a counterfeit seal, is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if he had forged the thing in question.

It is immaterial whether the false document or writing, or counterfeit seal, was made in Queensland or elsewhere.

The term "fraudulently" means an intention that the thing in question shall be used or acted upon as genuine, whether in Queensland or elsewhere, to the prejudice of some person, whether a particular person or not, or that some person, whether a particular person or not, shall, in the belief that the thing in question is genuine, be induced to do or refrain from doing some act, whether in Queensland or elsewhere.

There appear to be no specific references to the absolute protection of Acts of the Parliaments, in quite the sense that we require it, or definitions of crimes associated with the unlawful tampering with or causing or allowing damage to the Acts of the Parliaments, even though protection thereof and prohibition against such actions are implied or assumed throughout.

The specific criminal action that we have in mind is and pertains to the “destruction” or obliteration, (whether by the substitution or re-writing) of an Act or part of an Act but specifically the deliberate disappearance or destruction thereof by fire or some kind of physical damage or perhaps even by theft. As such a crime would be a Treason offense, an act of Sabotage, it could also be a Forgery offence – if, for instance, one Act is concealed and “forgotten” only to be replaced with another, a false document which better suits the criminal revolutionary aims. It is perhaps curious that there is no mention of this specific type of action against the Documentary Acts of the Commonwealth; given that there are those opportunist types who would seek to exploit a loop-hole, in order to obtain an advantage or a profit, and who could seek to justify such an act by saying that “as it is not unlawful, there’s nothing to be done about it”, the Security of the Acts of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth would perhaps be bolstered if such a definition of such a crime was amended into the Legitimate Constitutional and Criminal Code of the Law.

The point that we are dealing with here is not obscure, but was perhaps not even conceived of in the Late Victorian Era: there is no crime or specific prohibition against the possible disappearance of or *destruction-of* the *original documentary form* of the Historical Materials, Constitutional Acts and textual forms of the Acts of the Parliaments *as they are Assented to and Enacted and Declared*. Unless these matters are legislated in later Acts of the Parliaments, their protections are assumed, but not apparently specified.

Well, It Goes Without Saying !

Except ! - as it happens, in one of the most significant and important and complex and perfectly drafted Statutes of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, which is conveniently or purportedly one of the least understood (and as it persists in **THE CRIMINAL CODE, 1899 (63 Vic. No.9)** it is one of the least known) we can arrive at a Statutory protection of and for Constitutional Acts and subsequent legitimate Acts of the Parliaments by way of a logical extension.

The Statute in question has in recent times been *dismissed* as being an “obscure old law” in an attempt to reduce it to irrelevance and inapplicability to a crime which so specifically describes ! Far from this being the case – *obscure it is not* and being some *34 years old* does not make decrepit and certainly does not make it any the less potent or any the less *in effect* or *applicable* or *prosecutable* – the statute is *subtle*, to the point of being *tricky*, but Good Criminal Law, Excellent Criminal Law engages the criminal with its claws and paralyses the treacherous cur with its sting!

(63 Vic. No.9)
THE CRIMINAL CODE, 1899

CHAPTER VIII—OFFENCES AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE POWER

54A. Demands with menaces upon agencies of government

Any person who demands that anything be done or omitted to be done or be procured by—

the Government of Queensland or a person in the employment of the Crown in right of Queensland, in performance of the duties of his employment or otherwise in his official capacity;
the Governor, in his role of Governor;
a Minister of the Crown, in his office as Minister or as a member of the Executive Council of Queensland;

a government corporation, in discharge of its functions conferred by law, or a person in the employment of a government corporation, in performance of the duties of his employment or otherwise in his official capacity,

with threats of injury or detriment of any kind to be caused to any person aforesaid or any other person or to the public or any member or members of the public or to property, by the offender or by any other person, if the demand is not complied with
is guilty of a crime and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for 14 years.

A person is not criminally responsible for an act referred to in the preceding paragraph if the injury or detriment is threatened to himself only or to property of which he is the sole owner.

It is immaterial to the commission of an offence defined in this section that—

(a) the demand or threat is made by means of a medium ordinarily used for disseminating information to the public and not to a particular person; or

(b) the threat does not specify the injury or detriment that is to be caused or the person or persons to whom or the property to which it is to be caused.

If the carrying out of the threat would be likely to cause—

(a) loss of life or serious personal injury to any person; or

(b) substantial economic loss—

to the Crown, or

to a government corporation; or

in any industrial or commercial activity whether conducted by a public authority or as a private enterprise.

The offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life and if, in addition, the offender or another person on his behalf has carried out the threat and thereby caused a consequence specified in this paragraph or has by some overt act begun to prepare for the carrying out of the threat, the offender is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, which cannot be mitigated or varied under section 19 of this Code.

A prosecution for an offence defined in this section shall not be commenced without the consent of the Attorney-General.

For the purposes of this section:

"**Governor**" includes a person for the time being administering the Government of Queensland and a Deputy Governor;

"**government corporation**" means any body corporate or corporation sole constituted by or under an Act that represents the Crown or that is declared by Order in Council to be a government corporation for the purposes of this section;

"**injury or detriment**" includes destruction of or damage to

(a) flora or fauna protected by or under an Act;

(b) any relic within the meaning of the Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1967-1976;

(c) any place, thing or living creature or plant that by reason of its cultural, educational, environmental, historical, recreational, religious or scientific significance is of substantial public interest or concern, and, in the absence of proof that any such item destroyed or damaged was or is the property of a particular person,

shall be deemed to be injury or detriment to the Crown.

The salient points that we intend to high-light in relation to “**54A. Demands with menaces upon agencies of government**” (above) are pertinent to the question of the Protection of Constitutional Acts and the subsequent acts of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth from damage or obliteration or concealment and/or unlawful alteration in terms of either or both the physical artefact and the text of the acts as they were *Assented-to*.

Reading the last section :

(63 Vic. No.9)
THE CRIMINAL CODE, 1899

PART II-OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

CHAPTER VIII-OFFENCES AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE POWER

For the purposes of this section:

"Governor" includes a person for the time being administering the Government of Queensland and a Deputy Governor;

"government corporation" means any body corporate or corporation sole constituted by or under an Act that represents the Crown or that is declared by Order in Council to be a government corporation for the purposes of this section;

"injury or detriment" includes destruction of or damage to

(a) flora or fauna protected by or under an Act;

(b) any relic within the meaning of the Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1967-1976;

(c) any place, thing or living creature or plant that by reason of its cultural, educational, environmental, historical, recreational, religious or scientific significance is of substantial public interest or concern, and, in the absence of proof that any such item destroyed or damaged was or is the property of a particular person,

shall be deemed to be injury or detriment to the Crown.

Thus, as a Constitutional Act and/or any Act of the Parliaments *in the form that it was Assented-to* is a Vital Historical Record of the Law of the Commonwealth: it (the Document) stands as a Proof that such and such a specificity was Enacted on a particular date (28 November 1899) by the Monarch Who Established it as Law and/or by the Persons of the Commonwealth who prepared it for and Promulgated it (between Declaration – 28 November 1899 and Commencement – 1 January 1901) to the Public after the Royal Assent. If the physical record of these Acts is never seen, there must be assurances that such Acts do in fact persist and that they have not been tampered with and/or faked and or destroyed by the criminal and/or revolutionary element.

So, any thing, e.g., an Official Document of the Crown, by reason of its “*cultural, educational, [...] historical, recreational, religious or scientific significance is of substantial public interest or concern*”, may not be altered, damaged or destroyed or removed from the Public Eye in an attempt to conceal it from the Public Knowledge and/or the Historical Record, as to do so is Detriment to the Crown – *an act of treason which would carry the penalty of unmitigable life imprisonment with or without solitary confinement !*

By logical extension and implication, because *detriment to any thing protected by an Act* is Detriment to the Crown (a treasonous offence), any conspiracy or execution of any intention to interfere-with, debilitate, impair, terminate, privatise ... any dependency (Department, Trust, Commission, Tribunal, Body, Authority ...) of any Act and/or Regulatory Body, without legitimate lawful excuse or *legitimate statutory authority* to do so is effectively an *assault on that Act*.

As Acts and their Dependencies enable and protect their charges, so to speak, any assault which is aimed at the Act will detrimentally affect the “things of significance” which are lawfully protected by that Act. To seek to “abolish” an Act or to *harm* any of its Dependencies and/or to ignore the recommendations of the relevant Public Service Department in relation thereto is an Abuse of Office and is to Detrimentally Affect that Act and its Dependencies and Protectorates and the “things” which that Act and/or Regulatory Body Protects.

This aspect of the crime of Treason, “*Detriment to the Crown*” in the Statute, “*54A. Demands with menaces upon agencies of government*” is legitimately developed in and by other Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth and is effectively given an extended and broadly applicable application in the Criminal Law of the Commonwealth as *Sabotage* (another treasonous offence), by definition, and *as per* the following –

(63 Vic. No.9)
THE CRIMINAL CODE ACT, 1899

PART VII-PREPARATION TO COMMIT OFFENCES:
CONSPIRACY: ACCESSORIES AFTER THE FACT

CHAPTER LX-INDICTMENTS

564. *Form of Indictment*

It is sufficient to describe an offence in the words of this Code or of the Statute defining it [-]

CRIMES ACT 1914
An Act relating to Offences against the Commonwealth

Part II-Offences against the Government

24AA *Treachery*

(1) *A person shall not:*

(a) *do any act or thing with intent:*

(i) to overthrow [or undermine] the Constitution of the Commonwealth by *revolution* or *sabotage*; or

(ii) to overthrow by force or violence [or fraud] the established government of the Commonwealth, of a State or of a proclaimed country;...

(3) *A person who contravenes a provision of this section commits an indictable offence, called treachery.*

Penalty: Imprisonment for life.

24AB *Sabotage*

(1) *In this section:*

act of sabotage means the destruction, damage or impairment, with the intention of prejudicing the safety or defence of the Commonwealth, of any article:...

(c) that is used, or intended to be used, for any purpose that relates directly to the defence of the Commonwealth; or

article includes any thing, substance or material.

(2) *A person who:*

(a) carries out an act of sabotage ...

commits an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 15 years.

Crimes Act 1958

An Act to consolidate the Law Relating to Crimes and Criminal Offenders

Sabotage

247J Interpretation

(1) *In this Subdivision –*

property offence means –

(a) an offence against Subdivision (1) of this Division or Division 4; or

(b) conduct in another jurisdiction that is an offence in that jurisdiction and that would constitute an offence against Subdivision (1) of this Division or Division 4 if the conduct occurred in Victoria;

public facility means any of the following (whether publicly or privately owned) –

(a) a government facility, including premises used by government employees in connection with official duties;

(b) a public infrastructure facility, including a facility providing or distributing water, sewerage, energy, fuel, communication or other services to, or for the benefit of, the public;

(c) a public information system, including a system used to generate, send, receive, store or otherwise process electronic communications;

(d) a public transport facility, including a conveyance used to transport people or goods;

(e) a public place, including any premises, land or water open to the public;

unauthorised computer function has the same meaning as in Subdivision (6).

(2) In this Subdivision ***damage***, in relation to a public facility, means –

(a) cause damage to the facility or any part of the facility; or

(b) cause disruption to the use or operation of the facility.

(3) For the purposes of an offence against this Subdivision, a person causes any damage or disruption if the person's conduct substantially contributes to the damage or disruption.

Crimes Act 1958

(An Act to consolidate the Law Relating to Crimes and Criminal Offenders)

247K Sabotage

A person who –

- (a) damages a public facility by committing a property offence or by causing an unauthorised computer function; and
- (b) intends to cause –
 - (i) major disruption to government functions; or
 - (ii) major disruption to the use of services by the public; or
 - (iii) major economic loss –

is guilty of an offence and liable to level 2 imprisonment (25 years maximum).

247L Threats to sabotage

(1) A person who –

- (a) makes to another person a threat to damage a public facility by committing a property offence or by causing an unauthorised computer function; and
- (b) intends that person to fear that the threat will be carried out and will cause –
 - (i) major disruption to government functions; or
 - (ii) major disruption to the use of services by the public; or
 - (iii) major economic loss –

is guilty of an offence and liable to level 4 imprisonment (15 years maximum).

(2) In the prosecution of an offence against this section it is not necessary to prove that the person threatened actually feared that the threat would be carried out.

(3) For the purposes of this section –

- (a) a threat may be made by any conduct and may be explicit or implicit, conditional or unconditional;
- and
- (b) a threat to a person includes a threat to a group of persons; and
 - (c) fear that a threat will be carried out includes apprehension that it will be carried out.

The Monarch or Sovereign is the *Legitimate Possessor* of the Commonwealth and its States and Territories. As we have seen, Sovereignty is *conditionally* conferred to the Commonwealth and States and Territories by means of the and Declaration, Enactment and Establishment of THE CRIMINAL CODE ACT, 1899 (63 Vic. No.9) and the CRIMINAL CODE, 1899 (63 Vic. No.9) , thereof. The conditionality involves the lawful subjection of the Crown's subjects to the Authority of the Crown under the Sovereign Rule of Crown Law. The Monarch or Sovereign or Crown of the Commonwealth is inseparable from the Crown or Sovereignty or Lawfully Enacted Rule of Law (or Good Governance) of the Commonwealth as it is lawfully Constituted in COMMONWEALTH CONSTITUTION ACT (63 & 64 VICT.c.12).

Thus, it is not possible to Swear Allegiance to the Monarch without acknowledging that one knows what one is swearing to, and as the Swearing of the Scheduled Oath of Allegiance is to be sworn by members and senators of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth prior to, and conditional upon, entering such offices of the Legislature of the Commonwealth, there can be no mistake as to what the Oath and Swearing of that Oath means and requires and entails.

This is not a simple matter of the perfunctory or ingenuous or fraudulent parroting of lines in a script: it is a complex and very serious matter, the understanding and appreciation of and for which, we will now re-construct by means of the appropriate Statutes and Statutory Provisions and Stipulations which are implicated in the Swearing of the Constitutional Oath of Allegiance.

(63 & 64 VICT. c. 12)
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT

PART IV - BOTH HOUSES OF THE PARLIAMENT

42. Oath of affirmation of allegiance.

Every senator and every member of the House of Representatives shall before taking his seat make and subscribe before the Governor-General, or some person authorised by him, an oath or affirmation of allegiance in the form set forth in the schedule to this Constitution.

SCHEDULE
OATH

OATH

I, A.B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors according to law [63 Vic. No.9 and 63 & 64 VICT. c. 12].

SO HELP ME GOD !

AFFIRMATION.

I, A.B., do solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors according to law [(63 Vic. No.9) and (63 & 64 VICT. c.12)].

(NOTE. — The name of the King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being is to be substituted from time to time.)

As this Oath or Affirmation specifically makes clear, the Allegiance that is Sworn to the Reigning Monarch of the time also Extends to the Heirs and Successors of the Reigning Monarch of the time, starting from *Her Majesty Queen Victoria and Extending to His Majesty King Edward VII and Extending to His Majesty King George V and Extending to His Majesty King Edward VIII and Extending to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II*, and so on and so forth in the Legitimate Line of Monarchic Succession. The Monarchy is the Continuity of the Crown. *Enacted in the Constitution is the "Act to Extend to the Queen's Successors"* -

(63 & 64 VICT. c. 12)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT

2. *Act to extend to the Queen's successors.*

The provisions of this Act referring to the Queen shall extend to Her Majesty's heirs and successors in the sovereignty of the United Kingdom.

As the Scheduled Oath of Allegiance is a Constitutional Statute (and not a trifling formality which can be arbitrarily altered for the convenience of and at the whim of whatever little revolutionary insurrectionist happens to blow in on any given day), the Scheduled Oath of Allegiance to the Monarch and the Allegiance, Obedience, Adherence which is implicit in the Swearing of that Oath lawfully and explicitly extends to the Monarch's Heirs and Successors and *lawfully* ensures the Continuity of the Crown as it is Statutorily Enacted in and by "*Act to Extend to the Queen's Successors*" (63 & 64 VICT. c. 12).

If one is Sworn to being Qualified to sit in the Parliaments of the Commonwealth and is Sworn to loyal *allegiance, obedience, or adherence* and faithful service to the Crown (Monarch and Sovereign Rule of Law and Constitution of the Commonwealth), then full knowledge of the Legitimate Laws of the Commonwealth is a Qualification to so sit (which is *not* to say that a lawyer, whose trade it is to talk and bamboozle their way around the Laws for money, is in any sense Qualified to sit in the Parliaments where Loyalty and Obedience to the Law are not options but are *Demanded By Statutory Law*).

Thus, to swear Allegiance to the Crown (which is the Legitimate Monarch and Their Legitimate Heirs and Successors *AND* the Legitimate Constitutional Sovereign Crown Rule of Law *AND* the Legitimate Constituted form of Governance) of the Commonwealth is the *meaning* of the words of the Oath which can be read from the Constitutional Statute for Disqualification from sitting in the Parliaments of the Commonwealth–

(63 & 64 VICT. c. 12)
Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act
PART IV–BOTH HOUSES OF THE PARLIAMENT

44. Disqualification

Any person who:

(i) is under any acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a foreign power, or is a subject or a citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of a foreign power; or (ii) is attainted of treason, or has been convicted and is under sentence, or subject to be sentenced, for any offence punishable under the law of the Commonwealth or of a State by imprisonment for one year or longer ...

shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a senator or a member of the House of Representatives.

(63 Vic. No.9)
THE CRIMINAL CODE, 1899

PART II-OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

CHAPTER VI-TREASON AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST
THE SOVEREIGN'S PERSON AND AUTHORITY

37. *Treason*

Any person who—

(1) Kills the Sovereign, or does Her any bodily harm tending to Her death, or maim[ing] or wounding, or imprisonment or restraint; or

(2) Kills the eldest son and heir-apparent for the time being of the Sovereign, or the Queen Consort of the reigning King; or

(3) Forms an intention to do any such act as aforesaid, and manifests such intention by any overt act; or

(4) Conspires with any other person to kill the Sovereign or to do Her any bodily harm tending to Her death, or maim or wounding, or imprisonment or restraint; or

(5) Levies war against the Sovereign—

(a) With intent to depose the Sovereign from the style, honour, and royal name, of the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any other of Her Majesty's dominions; or

(b) In order by force or constraint to compel the Sovereign to change Her measures or counsels, or in order to put any force or constraint upon, or in order to intimidate or overawe, any House of Parliament of any of Her Majesty's dominions; or

(6) Conspires with any other person to levy war against the Sovereign with any such intent or purpose at last aforesaid; or

(7) Instigates any foreigner to make an armed invasion of any part of Her Majesty's dominions; or

(8) Assists by any means whatever any public enemy at war with the Sovereign; or

(9) Violates, whether with her consent or not, a Queen Consort, or the wife of the eldest son and heir-apparent for the time being of the Sovereign;

is guilty of a crime, which is called treason, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, which cannot be mitigated or varied under section nineteen of this Code.

38. *Concealment of Treason*

Any person who—

(1) Becomes an accessory after the fact to treason; or

(2) Knowing that any person intends to commit treason, does not give information thereof with all reasonable despatch to a justice or use other reasonable endeavours to prevent the commission of the crime;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.

If one *is not under any acknowledgment of being* allegiant, obedient or adherent to a *foreign power* – by which can be meant: *a power that is foreign-to the Legitimate Crown and the Legitimately Established Laws and Constitution of the Commonwealth*; by which can be meant *is not a subscriber to* party-political or republican or corporate or criminal ideology which is or has dispositions and tendencies to be and/or intentions of being *at war against* the Legitimate Crown and Laws and Constitution of the Commonwealth; and if one is not *“a subject or a citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of a foreign power”* with the meanings of – *belonging-to* another nationality which is not *subject-to* the Legitimate Crown and Laws and Constitution of the Commonwealth; by which is also meant that, *if a person is not* a Loyal Subject of the Crown, one *is not qualified to sit and/or is disqualified from sitting in the Parliaments of the Commonwealth* and as such one is not even qualified to Swear Allegiance to the Crown.

What does the term *“to be attainted of treason”* mean ?

Firstly, although it is not treachery in itself, a general and broad definition is given in **44. Disqualification (i) : Any person who is under any acknowledgment of** allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a foreign power is not qualified to sit in the Parliaments of the Commonwealth, (and/or, we might add, *is not qualified to hold any office* in the Public Service of the Commonwealth).

Secondly, *“to be attainted of treason”* can mean *“to be deprived of the rights and entitlements of a subject or citizen on the grounds that they have committed the crime of treason.”*

Thirdly, if we take the (vulgate) verb *“to attain”* in the sense of *taint* or *sully* we can read *attainted* as *having been stained by* or *having had the crime of treason associated with one’s ideology, activities or name*, for example.

Fourthly, if we extend *“being attainted of treason”* to the term *“or subject to be sentenced”*, we can derive the sense of *“is reasonably suspected of the crime of treason”*.

As for the others who are not qualified to sit in the Parliaments because the senses of the terms "*is a criminal*", "*is reasonably suspected of being a criminal*" – even if only for a "minor offence" carrying a sentence of one year or more.

There are inconsistencies in the later Acts of the Parliaments regarding the specificities of provisions constituting what is a Serious Commonwealth Offence and what is the sentencing for such crimes a– one, three and five year sentences are given; and, so the matter must revert back to the Constitutional Provision of "*one year*".

And so, to (i) *must also apply "is reasonably suspected of being allegiant, obedient, and/or adherent to a foreign power"* and, should the Law be effectively applied and offences prosecuted, such would be an appropriate reason for not being Qualified and/or for Disqualification from Candidature for Office.

The Principle of Truth is Enacted in the Crown Laws of the Commonwealth and must be *exactly applied* to those seeking sit in the parliaments. Being a Sworn member or senator of the Legislature of the Commonwealth is not a matter of operating a dodgy Chook Raffle at an illegal Caravan Park!

Here, it is important not to forget that, to *unlawfully alter* the Scheduled form of the Oath-Affirmation of Allegiance to the Crown to the effect of forming and/or having “*intent to depose the Sovereign*” (and the Monarch’s lawful extension of succession), which necessarily also means, by grammatical and logical implication and extension, “the Sovereignty, Crown, Rule of Constituted, Constitutional, Statutory, Civil and Criminal Law” in the Swearing-Affirming thereof is to be “*guilty of a crime, which is called treason, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life, which cannot be mitigated or varied ...*” So, while it could seem clever to a lawyer or some other *false sophist*, to Swear an altered form of the Scheduled Oath of Allegiance, *it is a criminal action*.

To unlawfully alter the Scheduled form of the Oath of Allegiance to the Crown, in the Swearing thereof, to the effect of forming and/or having “*intent to depose the Sovereign*” which by grammatical and logical implication and extension, necessarily also means:

- to unlawfully impose limitations on the Lawfully Constituted Powers of the Monarch;

- to unlawfully limit or terminate the Constitutionally Enacted Right of Assurance (Successional Extension) to the Reigning Monarch’s Heirs and Descendants;

- to unlawfully alter the Laws (the Sovereignty, Crown, Rule of Constituted, Constitutional, Statutory, Civil and Criminal *Law*) and/or Constitution of the Commonwealth (63 & 64 VICT. c. 12);

- which is to effectively harm or kill the Monarch (as the Monarch is the Continuity of the Monarchy and the Crown is the Sovereign and the Sovereignty of the Commonwealth is its Constituted Rule of Law) which is to wage war against the Crown and Laws and Constitution of the Commonwealth;

- and which is to be “*guilty of a crime, which is called treason*”, the liability for which is “*imprisonment with hard labour for life, which cannot be mitigated or varied ...* [63 Vic. No.9].”

Thus, *ANYONE WHO* would attempt to Depose the Monarchy from their lawful enacted Constitutional right of succession is guilty of treason by the terms of the Criminal Code and subsequent Legitimate Commonwealth legislation. And here is the crux : *ANYONE WHO* would attempt to stand before a Legitimate Court of Commonwealth Law and claim a spurious legal basis for the abolition of the Monarchy, the abolition of the Monarchic right of inheritance, or for the reduction or curtailment of the lawful Constitutional rights of the Monarchy and/or against the Lawful Constitutional Founding Laws and Constitution and Constituted form of Government ... *IS GUILTY OF A CRIME CALLED TREASON.*

Thus the Lawfully and Constitutionally Enacted Royal Right of Entailment of the Crown to the Heirs, Descendants and Successors of Her Majesty Queen Victoria is *inalienable* and *cannot lawfully be terminated or limited.*

Convention is not Constitution and gradual or staged revolution against the Constitution is no less a treason offence than sudden and violent revolution against the Constituted and lawful form of Government.

It cannot be legitimately or lawfully claimed by the defendant that, – knowledge of the Lawful Constitutive and Statutory Laws (63 Vic. No.9) of the Commonwealth, knowledge of the Constitution (63 & 64 VICT. .c. 12), knowledge of the Constitutional “*Act to Extend to the Queen’s Successors*”, knowledge of the Scheduled wording of the Oath and the *Monarchic Extension* therein stipulated as that to which one is required to Swear *according to Law* (63 Vic. No.9), ... – the defendant was not aware of the Obligation to be in possession of such knowledge, or that knowledge of the Law is not required in the Offices of the Legitimate Constitutional Legislature. Just as it cannot be legitimate or lawful to claim, by way of a defence, that Swearing Allegiance to the Monarch, Crown and Constitution of the Commonwealth (63 & 64 VICT. .c. 12) is compatible in any way with perpetrating criminal actions – as legislated in Statutes enacted in (63 Vic. No.9) – which are antithetical and/or inimical to that Monarch and Their Legitimate Heirs and Descendants, the Crown Laws (63 Vic. No.9) and Constitution of the Commonwealth (63 & 64 VICT..c.12).

EVIDENCE ACT 1995

An Act about the law of evidence, and for related purposes
Division 2–Oaths and affirmations

24. Requirements for oaths

- (1) It is not necessary that a religious text be used in taking an oath.
- (2) An oath is effective for the purposes of this Division even if the person who took it:
 - (a) did not have a religious belief or did not have a religious belief of a particular kind; or
 - (b) did not understand the nature and consequences of the oath.

(63 Vic. No.9)
THE CRIMINAL CODE, 1899
PART I-INTRODUCTORY

INTERPRETATION: APPLICATION: GENERAL PRINCIPLES

CHAPTER I-INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER V-CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

22. Ignorance of the Law: Bona fide Claim of Right

Ignorance of the law does not afford any excuse for an act or omission which would otherwise constitute an offence, unless knowledge of the law by the offender is expressly declared to be an element of the offence.

But a person is not criminally responsible, as for an offence relating to property, for an act done or omitted to be done by him with respect to any property in the exercise of an honest claim of right and without intention to defraud.

Perjury or Swearing a False Oath or providing false evidence when under oath or swearing falsely when giving testimony (e.g., in one's Allegiance to the Crown) is a Serious Commonwealth Offence carrying punishment between 14 years and Life Imprisonment. To this extent, the crime of swearing a false oath is akin to and not unrelated to the *crime of treason* as it is an Offence against the Crown. Given the gravity and circumstances of Swearing Allegiance to the Crown, the Sovereign Rule of Law and the Constitution of the Commonwealth, swearing falsely or ingenuously to such an Allegiance is treasonous.

(63 Vic. No.9)
THE CRIMINAL CODE, 1899

PART III-OFFENCES AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION
OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND AGAINST PUBLIC AUTHORITY

CHAPTER XVI-OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

123. Perjury

Any person who in any judicial proceeding, or for the purpose of instituting any judicial proceeding, knowingly gives false testimony touching any matter which is material to any question then depending in that proceeding, or intended to be raised in that proceeding, is guilty of a crime, which is called perjury.

It is immaterial whether the testimony is given on oath or under any other sanction authorised by law.

The forms and ceremonies used in administering the oath or in otherwise binding the person giving the testimony to speak the truth are Immaterial, if he assents to the forms and ceremonies actually used.

It is immaterial whether the false testimony is given orally or in writing.

It is immaterial whether the court or tribunal is properly constituted, or is held in the proper place, or not, if it actually acts as a court or tribunal in the proceeding in which the testimony is given.

It is immaterial whether the person who gives the testimony is a competent witness or not, or whether the testimony is admissible in the proceeding or not.

The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

124. Punishment of Perjury

Any person who commits perjury is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years.

If the offender commits the crime in order to procure the conviction of another person for a crime punishable with imprisonment with hard labour for life, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for life.

The Swearing of Allegiance to the Crown, the Sovereign Rule of Law and the Constitution of the Commonwealth is also sworn confirmation that one is in no way acknowledged (whether personally, publically or otherwise) to be Allegiant, Obedient, Adherent to any other Power than the Monarch and Crown of the Commonwealth *and* that one is Qualified to sit in the Parliaments of the Commonwealth. If one is under any such acknowledgment to the contrary and/or if one is reasonably suspected of such, then one is not qualified to sit in Office and is thus Disqualified from sitting in office. In Swearing *False* Allegiance to the Crown, the Sovereign Rule of Law and the Constitution of the Commonwealth one is guilty of the crime of treason and is subject to imprisonment for life.

(63 Vic. No.9)
THE CRIMINAL CODE, 1899

CHAPTER XIII-CORRUPTION AND ABUSE OF OFFICE

92. Abuse of Office

Any person who, being employed in the Public Service, does or directs to be done, in abuse of the authority of his office, any arbitrary act prejudicial to the rights of another is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

If the act is done or directed to be done for purposes of gain, he is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

(63 Vic. No.9)
THE CRIMINAL CODE, 1899

PART III-OFFENCES AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION
OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND AGAINST PUBLIC AUTHORITY

CHAPTER XX-MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC AUTHORITY

193. *False Statements in Statements required to be under Oath or Solemn Declaration*

Any person who, on any occasion on which a person making a statement touching any matter is required by law to make it on oath or under some sanction which may by law be substituted for an oath, or is required to verify it by solemn declaration or affirmation, makes a statement touching such matter which, in any material particular, is to his knowledge false, and verifies it on oath or under such other sanction or by solemn declaration or affirmation,
is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for seven years.

194. *False Declarations and Statements*

Any person who, on any occasion, on which- he is permitted or required by law to make a statement or declaration before any person authorised by law to permit it to be made before him, makes a statement or declaration before that person which, in any material particular, is to his knowledge false,
is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

Important to note here is that this “*Act to extend to the Queen’s successors*” Constitutionally disallows the Monarch of the United Kingdom [Who is also bound to their Constitutional Powers by the terms of the Constitution Act (63 & 64 VICT.) and Who cannot act contrary to its terms] from transferring the Crown of the Commonwealth to any monarch *foreign-to* that Legitimate Line of Succession and/or from relinquishing the Crown (except by way of Abdication which does not cancel out the Extension Act and at which point the Crown would go to the next in the Legitimate Line of Succession) *as the Act extends the Crown to the Heirs and Successors in the Sovereignty of the United Kingdom.*

The Continuity of Monarchy is Enshrined in the Proclamation “The King is Dead ! Long Live The King !”, which is the instrument for abolishing the dreaded Interregnum wherein there is no Proclaimed Crown and the Rule of Law thereby is deprived of its firm foundation and basis.

The situation of the Interregnum is avoided and is not possible in the Commonwealth because the Foundation of the Commonwealth is Enacted as its Rule of Law or Crown and the Equivalence of the Monarch and Sovereign and Crown being lawfully indistinguishable from the Sovereignty and Crown and Constituted Rule of Law (63 & 64 VICT.). So, while it would not be “treason” for a Monarch to abandon or relinquish the Crown, short of *by Abdication*, it would be against the Constitution (63 & 64 VICT.) which *Entails British Property and the Property of Her Majesty Victoria to the Legitimate Successors to the Crown of the United Kingdom under the Constitution of the Commonwealth* (63 & 64 VICT.).

Which raises the question, would it be *treason* for a Constitutional Monarch to set about to destroy the Constitution of the Commonwealth or to subvert its Constitutional form of Government and “radically transform” it into something that it Constitutionally is not ?

There may be those *seditionaries of the Anarcho-Stalinist kind* who say that “the Constitution [and Constituted Rule of Law] is *not fair* because a republic is what *we* prefer and is what *we* would better profit from and that *we deserve* an *Australian* Head of State”... forgetting, apparently, that a Rupert Murdoch (for example) is an American Citizen, and *not a Subject of the Crown* ... Or by promulgating the absurd notion that by changing the Scheduled Oath of Allegiance to the Crown to exclude Her Majesty’s Heirs and Successors is somehow *lawful*; and/or that *in so doing*, the convention thereby established can be *legitimised* as a convention (*if no one notices the kant*) eventhough, to do so, is to be at war against the Crown, Laws and Constitution of the Commonwealth (63 & 64 VICT. c. 12); Or that *it’s a matter that can be altered by means of “128. Mode of altering the constitution”*; Or that “we can’t terminate the Monarchy’s Lawfully Enacted right of Succession until the current Monarch is dead”, whereupon we will stage another fake referendum to accomplish our revolutionary aims...

None of this is in any sense lawful as it is all against the Constitution of the Commonwealth (63 [Vic. No.9] & 64 VICT. c. 12) : to design and attempt to execute any intention to unlawfully undermine, subvert, overthrow, replace any aspect of the Crown as it is Constituted (63 & 64 VICT. c. 12) *is TREASON, by and in the terms of the Lawfully Enacted Sovereign Rule of Law of the Commonwealth* (63 [Vic. No.9] & 64 VICT. c. 12).

If an operative of interests foreign-to the Constitution was to institute an unlawful alteration to the Scheduled Oath-Affirmation (which had the intended effect of terminating the extension of the Enacted Right of the Assurance of the Constitutional Monarchy to the Successors in that lineage) and if the convenient conventional institutionalisation of such changes were extended *by convention* to subsequent of such operatives over decades, for example – would this mean that those who adopted the unlawfully altered Oath-Affirmation would be innocent of any wrong-doing against the Crown of the Commonwealth?

If a False Authority is guilty of instituting treason by the unlawfully altered Swearing of the Scheduled Oath-Affirmation of Allegiance and perpetuating that convention, then those who allow the transmission and further corrupting influence of such would be equally guilty of the same crime. On the question of the prosecution of the same crime being committed by different persons at different times, see **THE CRIMINAL CODE, 1899, PART VIII-PROCEDURE, CHAPTER LX-INDICTMENTS, 568. Cases in which several Charges may be Joined.**

ANY ONE WHO conspires to or attempts to effectuate unlawful change (revolution) against the Legitimate, Lawful, Constitutionally Inassailable Crown of the Commonwealth – the Entailment of the Monarchic Line of Succession from the position of Constitutional Monarch and Possessor of the Commonwealth; **ANY ONE WHO** attempts to effectuate unlawful change by waging war against or staging revolution against the Legitimate, Lawful, Constitutionally Inviolable Crown Rule of Law (63 Vic. No.9) and Form of Governance (63 & 64 VICT. c. 12) of the Commonwealth— is guilty of the **CRIME OF TREASON**.

The words of the Statutes of the Constitution (63 & 64 VICT. c. 12) are in plain sight, so to swear a form of the Oath of Allegiance which intends to alter the meaning of that Oath and/or alter its extent and application by no means clears the Candidate for Office of their obligation to Know the Laws and Constitution of the Commonwealth, or of their Lawfully Binding Obligation to Faithfully so Swear, or of their responsibility to know what they are Swearing-to and to know the Consequences of Swearing that Lawfully Binding Oath of Allegiance.

Thus, the term “*anyone who*” applies equally to *those who are not Sworn to Allegiance* to the Monarch and Crown of the Commonwealth and to *those who are Sworn to Allegiance* to the Monarch and Crown of the Commonwealth. It could be argued that *those who are so Sworn to Allegiance* to the Monarch and Crown are to be held as *more responsible* in and for maintaining their strict and binding Allegiance to the Monarch and Crown and more culpable for *not* maintaining their strict and legally binding Allegiance to the Monarch and Crown than are the members of the general population who are not so Sworn, as it is they (the former) who Confirm and Swear that they are Qualified and Worthy subjects of the Crown, Qualified and Worthy to serve the Crown in the Highest Offices of the Commonwealth. But, to be a Person of the Commonwealth and a Subject of the Crown means precisely that one is in full “*acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, and adherence to*” the Crown and Laws of the Commonwealth; and that, *as such a subject or citizen, one is entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of the Commonwealth* – whereas, to be attainted of treason is to be liable to being deprived of those rights and entitlements...

(63 [Vic. No.9] & 64 VICT. c. 12)
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT

CHAPTER VIII

ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

128. Mode of altering the Constitution

This Constitution shall not be altered except in the following manner:—

The proposed law for the alteration thereof must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of the Parliament, and not less than two nor more than six months after its passage through both Houses the proposed law shall be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the House of Representatives.

But if either House passes any such proposed law by an absolute majority, and the other House rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with any amendment to which the first-mentioned House will not agree, and if after an interval of three months the first-mentioned House in the same or the next session again passes the proposed law by an absolute majority with or without any amendment which has been made or agreed to by the other House, and such other House rejects or fails to pass it or passes it with any amendment to which the first-mentioned House will not agree, the Governor-General may submit the proposed law as last proposed by the first-mentioned House, and either with or without any amendments subsequently agreed to by both Houses, to the electors in each State qualified to vote for the election of the House of Representatives.

When a proposed law is submitted to the electors the vote shall be taken in such manner as the Parliament prescribes. But until the qualification of electors of members of the House of Representatives becomes uniform throughout the Commonwealth, only one-half the electors voting for and against the proposed law shall be counted in any State in which adult suffrage prevails.

And if in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law, and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve the proposed law, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen’s assent.

No alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State in either House of the Parliament, or the minimum number of representatives of a State in the House of Representatives, or increasing, diminishing, or otherwise altering the limits of the State, or in any manner affecting the provisions of the Constitution in relation thereto, shall become law unless the majority of the electors voting in that State approve the proposed law.

(63 Vic. No.9)
THE CRIMINAL CODE ACT, 1899

6. Civil remedies.

When by the Code any act is declared to be lawful, no action can be brought in respect thereof.

128. *Mode of altering the Constitution* does not apply to the Abolition of the Monarchy as to diminish the Powers of the Monarch and/or to overthrow or undermine the Constituted form of Government is Treason. As the Legitimate Laws (63 Vic. No.9) and the Legitimate Constitution (63 & 64 VICT. c. 12) cannot be changed except by lawful means and as *there is no means by which to lawfully abolish or limit the Constitutional Powers of the Monarch* or repeal the "*Act to extend to the Queen's Successors*" and thus terminate the Continuity of the Crown of the Commonwealth to the Heirs and Successors of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and thus to the Monarchy of the Crown of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth and/or by which Statute (128. *Mode of altering the Constitution*) damage or change or replace or conceal the Laws (63 Vic. No.9) or the Constitution or the Constituted form of Government (63 & 64 VICT. c. 12). Any and all such claims to the contrary by revolutionaries and criminals are and would be disingenuous, false, fraudulent, subversive, revolutionary and treacherous.